Fears for the Holmes Family.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 10.-It is

feared that Mrs. James Holmes and her son,

feared that Mrs. James Holmes and her son, Methodist missionaries in China, who come from a prominently connected family of Cumberland, have been victims of the Boxers. Mrs. Holmes' husband was killed by rebels during the rebel ion in the '70s in China. Mrs. Holmes and her son returned to Cumberland, but soon went back into the missionary field.

French Troops Sail for China.

TOULON, July 10 .- The French troop-

hip Avuitaine sailed from this port to-

day with 850 infantry soldiers and artillery for China.

Deputies Vote Credit to Carry on War.

PARIS, July 10.—The chamber of deputies and senate today voted an additional 14,560,000 france for the purpose of carrying on France's operations in China.

YELLOW FEVER STAMPED OUT.

Dr. Ducker the Last Case Reported at

HAVANA, July 10.-The yellow fever sit-

uation at Quemados has probably reached an end, there not having been any new

ase reported in over ten days, when Sur-

geon Major Ducker was stricken with the

disease. He is a noted yellow fever ex-pert and was attacked by the disease in

There are only two other patients and

they are convalescent and will probably be

out of the hospital within the next few

days. In the meantime the work of disin-fecting the premises in the infected zone is being completed. The medical authorities think the disease has now been stamped

Mrs. Edmunds, widow of Maj. Frank H.

Edmunds of Gen. Lee's staff, who dled from yellow fever June 18, has now recov-ered from the disease and was yesterday informed of her husband's death.

JAPAN WILL HOLD ON.

Engineer Herzfelder Discusses the Situation in China.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.-Horace Herzfelder of Vienna, Austria, engineer

territory when their work has bee

Record from Fairland, I. T., says:

ENROLLING THE CHEROKEES.

nited States Commission at Work in

Indian Territory.

livilized tribes began the enrollment of

Cherokees at this place Monday. The mem-

bers of the commission present are Thomas

B. Needles and Clifton B. Breckinridge,

only twenty-nine families were enrolled the

first day. The roll now being made is the final roll of the tribes, on which all allouments of land and division of the funds of the tribe are to be based. The commission will quit here Friday afternoon and to be restricted.

STRIKING MINERS INDICTED.

irand Jury at Longconing Returns

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 10.-The grand

ury is still finding indictments in the Lona-

essness growing out of the strike, and

coning miners' riot cases and other law-

understood that over sixty indictments have

Notices signed by John Chambers, chair-

man of the business men's committee; Frostburg, and Archibald McMillan, chair-

man of the miners' committee, have been

posted calling for meetings at all the miner

in the region tomorrow morning to elect two delegates from each mine to negotiate

for a general conference with the operators

looking to ending the strike. The call was the result of an extended secret conference

the result of an extended secret conference of miners and business men.

The miners in the employ of the Fleming-ton Coal and Coke Company, Flemington. W. Va., have struck against a reduction of 20 cents a car on the face of their demand for an increase of 5 cents a car.

TO RE-ESTABLISH FAMOUS LINE.

Old Mason and Dixon Survey to Be

Run Over. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 10.-Gov. John

B. Clark, chief of the Maryland geologica

Hopkins University, as the commissione

resentative for Pennsylvania and the superintendent of the United States coast and geodetic survey in the re-establishment of the famous Mason and Dixon boundary line, in part the dividing line between Maryland and Pennsylvania.

STRIKE HAS LITTLE EFFECT.

Car Traffic.

Walter Smith has appointed Prof. William

survey and professor of geology in Johns

for Maryland to confer with a similar rep-

will hardly adjourn before tomorrow.

Over Sixty Cases.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

so far been returned.

to Eastville, I. T., where it will again a up the work of making the final roll

ous one at present.

pecial Dispatch to The Evening Star.

No. 14,778.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1900-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

EMPRESS IN CONTROL

Latest Rumor Regarding the Situation in China.

CHENG'S TELEGRAMS ARE CREDITED

Prince Ching Furnishes Supplies to the Legations.

JAPANESE TROOPS TO FRONT

LONDON, July 10.-Chinese official sources furnish another surprise today in ouncing that the dowager empress, who and been reported, within two weeks, dead, fled, poisoned and hopelessly mad, has resumed the reins of power. The date given is June 30, the same on which the wholesale massacre of foreigners is alleged to have occurred.

The telegram of Sheng, the administrator of telegraphs and railroads, to the Chinese minister at Washington, Wu Ting Fang, saying the imperial government is protect-ing the legations appears to fit in with the dispatch from Shanghai of this morning. particularly with reference to the alleged directions given by the dowager empress relative to the protection of foreigners. At the same time people continue to ask why, if the legations are protected, the ministers e not permitted to communicate with the

Prince Ching Has Supplies.

Sheng's expressed fears that the food and ammunition of the legations are exhausted are counteracted by the news that Prince Ching, the commander of the Manfield force, is revictualing them, beside which it is now known that in the last

side which it is now known that in the last resort there are available for food several hundred ponies, usually kept within the walls of the British legation. In the meantime, according to the lega-dien of Japan here, the Japanese by no means share the general opinion that the advance on Pekin must be indefinitely de-layed. The officials assert that the Japan-ise have no intention of halting at Taku or Flen Tsin, but propose to advance on Pe-Then Tsin, but propose to advance on Pe-kin during the present week. Their mili-tary authorities express the opinion that the 20,000 of their troops, in addition to the international forces, already available, will office to force an entry into the Chinese

ror William dispatched the German Emperor William dispatened the German warship Bussard from Kilel for China this morning, while the German cruisers Geier and Secadler have been ordered to proceed to China as rapidly as possible, from their American and Australian stations respectively.

It has been learned by the Associated Fress that the Chinese legation here, though it has been unable to communicate direct with Pekin, is getting news from indirectly. The officials of the legation declare that the present trouble is enirely the work of Frince Tuan, and that the government, the dowager empress and chinese generally are against the Box-The officials also say they have reason hope that the situation at Pekin is im-cing, and that Prince Ching will succeed protecting the foreigners. They scouted stories of the massacre of the people in legations and the poisoning of the em-rand downer empress, and express

ported from Chinese sources that the foragners at Pekin have taken possession of one of the prince's palaces, opposite and native Christians have been installed

Yung Lu Made Prime Minister.

SHANGHAI, July 10.-News from official ources was received at 10 o'clock last night to the effect that the empress had on June 30 resumed the reins of government, and appointed Yung Lu prime minister. It is said that she sent a dispatch to Nankin by courier at the rate of 100 miles per day, thanking the viceroys of the Yangtse Kiang provinces for their loyalty and recommend-ing that they protect foreigners at any cost.

FIGHTING AT TIEN TSIN. Chinese Artillerists Seem to Re Su-

perior to Europeans.
TIEN TSIN, Wednesday, July 4.—The

Chinese shelled the foreign settlements all day long July 3. Upward of 150 shells fell into the concession and many houses were partially wrecked. The casualties, how The casualties, however, were few, the civilians and wome and children being ordered to seek shelter in the cellars of the town hall and th Three companies of Japanese infantry, a

mounted buttery and a body of Russians engaged the Chinese artillerists, but with effect. The twelve-pounder of the Eritish first-class cruiser Terrible then came into action, but the enemy placed two shells fairly under the gun, damaging the gun was withdrawn and replaced by a French gun, which had a similar exper ence, a shell bursaing in the midst of i

rew. The Japanese casualties during the day's

The Japanese casualties during the day's fighting were an officer and two men killed and twenty men wounded. The casualties of the other forces engaged are not known. The Chinese in the vicinity of Tien Tsin have been reinforted during the last forty-eight hours by several thousands of Gen. Ma's and Gen. Sung's troops from Pekin. The Chinese have also mounted a number of heavy guns in commanding the settlements. A force of Boxers numbering about 3,000 en was seen entering the native city yes

Admiral Alexieff has arrived here The allied forces now number about 10,000 fuding 800 Japanese, who arriv yesterday.

Arrangements are being made to send all the women and children to Japan by way of Taku and Chefoo.

EXPECTS A BLOODY WAR. Chinese Officer Writes to His Brother in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 10.-Chicago Chinamer are beginning to receive by letters and pa-pers the first news from home of the trouble now existing in the northern provinces of their native land.

One of the most intelligent Chinamen in Chicago, who is in receipt of a letter from his brother, an officer in the Chinese navy

"The bloodiest war known in its history is now brewing in China, I have no doubt, The man who is now in charge of the military affairs in the region where the Boxers abound is well versed in the arts of weuld not be surprised if 1,000,000 China-men were killed. How many foreigners will meet death I cannot conjecture, but re killed. How many foreigners object, which hart the transit company et death I cannot conjecture, but ther will be great. Ever since the learned a lesson from Japan-they en training themselves in the arts entering the sengers, especially in the north and south are. They have as fine guns as any sides. There has been no trouble reported. he number will be great. Ever since the

government and well-trained men behind them. WILL JOIN LISCUM 'My brother writes me that the great ma-

"My brother writes me that the great majority of Chinese in the southern provinces are against the rusing powers and the boxers. There is a large class in China called pensioners, who will be with the government, and as they are well-trained soldiers they will do terrible execution.

"I would like to see the trouble settled without war, but if it must come it will be a good thing for the future of China. The ignorant Chinaman is of the belief that the missionary is sent there to rob him of his land, and consequently this war will be for the home. The Chinaman has seen where Russia, France and Germany have taken parts of his country and the taxes greatly increased under European rule. He is going to fight for his home and his life, and he will not fight with knives or swords, as a great many people supp se. The Chinaman is slow to anger, but when once aroused nothing can stop him.

"China needs a change—a good religion to sweep away all those old superstitions. I believe the day is not far distant when the southern part of China at least will be christlanized."

At last the order has gone forth for the distration of trease from the Philippines to

At last the order has gone forth for the dispatch of troops from the Philippines to China. The officials have concluded that it would not be safe to await the arrival in China, some six weeks or two months hence, of the troops to be sent out from the United States. The Manila troops, starting next Friday, should be at Taku by the 20th or 21st. This acceleration of the movements of the troops may be taken as an evidence of the intention of the administration that the United States shall tear its part of the burden of the campaign against Pekin. Unless it did so, our government would not be in position to assert its views as to the final settlement of Chinese

affairs with any show of right or authority. It has set out these views in unmistakable erms in the identical note to the powers made public this morning, and while the first supposition was that the government had limited itself narrowly to the relict of the Americans in danger in China, it now appears that our program is of the broadest description. In fact, a close reading of the note would seem to warrant the statement that this is one of the most important diplomatic emanations since the proposures. lomatic emanations since the pronounce ment of the Monroe doctrine, for it records ment of the Monroe doctrine, for it records
the United States government as asserting
its right to prevent the dismemberment of
China or the overthrow of the dynasty, and
as a champion of equal rights for all in the
flowery kingdom.

Consul General Goodnow advances the
history of the legationers' trouble one day
turther—this time to the 5th instant—in his
daily dispatch.

Mobile in 1878. His case is the only seri-

Consul Goodnow's Dispatch. The Secretary of State has received a dis-

patch from Mr. Goodnow, United States consul general at Shanghai, stating that it is given out by the governor of Shan-tung that the legations were standing on the 5th of July, and that the outlaws were dispersing. He adds that this statement does not obtain general credence.

Fourteenth Infantry Going to China The following bulletin was posted at the War Department this morning:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. In reply to instructions of the Secretary of War of July 7 General MacArthur cable the adjutant general the following, under

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Horace Herzfelder of Vienna. Austria, engineer and newspaper correspondent, has arrived here after a ten weeks tour through China. He carries passports from his government showing that he is credited as a regular commercial representative. He was in Pekin the last week in May, and, speaking of the Boxer trouble, said:

"I had a conference with the French Catholic bishop in Pekin. He was the only one in the foreign settlement that expressed genuine apprehension for the safety of Europeans and native Christians. He told me that there are all told about 180 Europeans in Pekin. There are between 60,000 and 80,000 Chinese Catholics in Pekin. They are the people who are in danger from the Boxers, probably as much as the Europeans. There are four Chinese Catholic churches in Pekin.

"It seems to me that the inrush of the Japanese troops is dangerous. Where they go they stay. They may enter China to co-operate in putting down this uprising, but they will remain there, holding some terrifory when their work has been performed." cabled quickly. Seven companies of Har-lin's regiment, Taylor's battery, have beer sent to Samar to replace Hughes' troops therein, which have been concentrated in Leyte. • • Request authority to perma-CHICAGO, July 10.-A special to the ently transfer the Samar department outhern Luzon. MacARTHUR." The United States commission to the Five

southern Luzon. Reinforcements From Manila.

This bulletin is the first official admis sion of the purpose of the administration to withdraw additional troops from the Philippines for the purpose of aiding in the sup pression of the rebellious conditions in Chi a. It is also a tacit acknowledgment that na. It is also a tacit acknowledgment that the major portion of the troops recently ordered from the United States to the Philippines will not be available to meet existing conditions in China. Outside of the sailors and marines of Admiral Kempff's fleet, the only United States forces now in China are the 1,350 officers and men of the 9th Infantry, which, according to press dispatches, arrived at Taku from Manila last Saturday. The additional troops ordered to the scene from ditional troops ordered to the scene from Manila, according to General MacArthur's dispatch, will add a little over 1,000 to that force. The reinforcements consist of two battalions of four companies each of the battanois of four companies each of the 14th Infantry, aggregating about 900 men, and Captain Reilly's battery of the 5th Artillery, numbering 138 men, with six guns. The 3d Battanon of the 14th Infantry is now in the United States, posted at Fort Brady and Fort Wayne, Mich.

Fort Brady and Fort Wayne, Mich. The Philippine reinforcements will embark on the transports Indiana, Flintshire and Wyefield on the 13th instant, and with favorable conditions, should arrive at Taku by the 20th instant. The vessels used for this movement are large freight boats, and while somewhat slow are well adapted for the purpose.

They will carry supplies and stores of all kinds sufficient for an army of 5,000 men for three months. A depot of supplies will be established at Taku and will be provided with everything necessary for the nance of the troops in active field service including a well-stored medical supply de pot. The transports Indiana and Flintshir will be kept on the Chinese station for the purpose of replenishing the supply depo from time to time and for other purposes.

Can Spare No More. General MacArthur's dispatch is inter preted to mean that no more of the troops of his command can be withdrawn at pres ent without detriment to the service in the Philippines. It also shows that he was unable to send as many troops to China as the administration evidently desired. This is shown by his statement that Taylor's battery of the 4th Artillery in Samar was not available for service in China, and the further statement that it was impracticable to draw upon the 38th, 39th and 29th Volunter Regiments compared of service. Volunteer Regiments, commanded, respect ively, by Cols. Anderson, Bullard and Sar gent. In response to Gen. MacArthur's re quest he was authorized by the Secretary of War to transfer the troops in Samar to

Departure From Plattsburg Barracks No Interruption to St. Louis Street The adjutant general received a telegram today from Major General Brooke, ST. LOUIS, July 10.-There seems to be manding the Department of the East at no interruption to the traffic on the lines New York, saying that headquarters, staff, of the St. Louis Transit Company today as band and 1st Battalion of the 15th Infantry the result of the determination of the left Plattsburg barracks this morning former employes to resume striking. The boycott, which hurt the transit company iert Plattsburg barracks this morning in two sections for San Francisco, where they are scheduled to embark on the transport Sumner on the 16th Instant for Nagasaki, and from there sent to China or Manila, according to circumstances. The strength of the command is stated as follows: Head-quarters, staff, band, six officers and twen-

the department of southern Luzon

ty-seven enlisted men; Company A, 3 officers, 124 men; Company B, 2 officers, 125 men; Company C, 1 officer, 127 men; Company D, 2 officers, 128 men.

No News of President's Return. The officials of the White House have re-

ceived no information of the probable re-turn of the President from Canton within

the next three or four days. At the con-ference of cabinet officers at the War De-

partment yesterday there was some tall partment yesternay there was some task-about the President's absence from Wash-ington, and the general understanding was that the President would not return to the city until August. Cabinet officials say he would return at any time if the situation became such as to justify it, but there is nothing now to necessitate coming back.

Willing to Let Japan Go Ahead.

Mr. Woolant, the Russian charge de lega tion, was among Secretary Hay's calleryesterday afternoon, and there is reason to believe that he formally conveyed to Sec-retary Hay the assurance that his governnent was entirely willing that Japan should do everything in her power to meet the needs of the situation in China, realizing that she alo.,e of the powers was in position to act speedily. It is impossible to ascertain whether or not any assurances have been exchanged respecting the limitation of compensation for the task the Japanese government is about to assume in the interests of civilization. An intimation has been dropped that this matter of indemnity will not be reduced to exact terms in advance of action by Japan, but that the latter nation will proceed upon a general assurance from the powers concerned that it will be properly requited for the expenditure of men and money involved.

It is learned at the State Department that the foundation for the story cabled from London respecting a co-operation between Japan, England and the United States, at the instance of Li Hung Chang, to preserve the Chinese empire is nothing more than an outcropping in a form of the arrangement already made by our government with the others named for neutralization of the southern provinces of China, in accordance with the urgent plea of the viceroys of the provinces in that section.

Arranging for Transportation. do everything in her power to meet the needs of the situation in China, realizing

General MacArthur's anxiety about the conditions in the Philippines is indicated in his dispatch to the department this morning by the statement that he has or dered the large transports on the Philip pine station back to the United States, in order to expedite the transfer of troops to the Philippines. The Sherman is the only one of the large troopships now in the Philippines, but the Logan is in Chinese waters and the Thomas is due at Manila on the 13th instant. General MacArthur's message is taken to mean that these research will. is taken to mean that these vessels will be sent back to the United States as soon as

possible.

The transport Grant, which left San Francisco on the 1st instant, with two squadrons of the 6th Cavalry and a battalion of marines, is due at Nagasaki about the 30th instant. She will undoubtedly continue her voyage to Taku, where the troops she carries are much needed. The balance of the 6,000 troops ordered to the Philippines to relieve the volunteer army will be forwarded as rapidly as possible between forwarded as rapidly as possible now and Christmas.

forwarded as rapidly as possible between now and Christmas.

The following schedule of transports salling from San Francisco and their capacity has been prepared in the office of the quartermaster general:
July 16—Sumier, \$40 mgn.
August 16—Hancock, 1,100 men.
September 1-Mearcock, 1,200 men.
September 16—Thomas, 1,770 men.
October 16—Sheridan, 1,230 men.
October 16—Sheridan, 1,830 men.
In addition to these vessels it is expected that the Sherman and Logan will also be returned to this country at once to assist in the transfer of regular troops to the Philippines. But neither of them will be available for that service for at least forty-five days, both being on the other side of the ocean.

Naval Reinforcements.

Naval Reinforcements. Secretary Long shows how the navy is re ponding to the call for reinforcements in China by ordering 500 marines to be as sembled from the several navy yards and hurried across the Pacific. It is significant that these are the first military forces to be sent directly from the United States to China without instructions to stop at Nag-asaki for orders. The marines will make asaki for orders. The marines will make up a force of 750 men, as the department already has given orders for the equipment of 250 marines for similar service. They will be sent out on the first army transport available for the service.

MINISTER WU CABLES TO SHANGHA

Makes Known That Liberal Reward The Chinese minister, Mr. Wu Ting Fang. who was called upon recently by Mrs. L A. Crandall and Miss Carrie Harrison o this city and consulted regarding measure to rescue Americans in Pekin, especially Minister Conger and sulte, has written th

following letter to the ladies: CHINESE LEGATION, July 9, 1900. Mrs. L. A. Crandall and Miss Harrison; Dear Madams: When you called at th egation yesterday and asked me if I would make known in China an offer of reward from American friends for the rescue of Minister Conger and his suite from their perilous situation in Pekin, I pointed out to you the impracticability of communicat ing the announcement effectively to tho

Chinese in Pekin who may be able or dare o attempt a rescue. After your departure I thought over th natter more carefully, and as I am as anxious as any one else for the safety of Minister Conger and his suite, and to leave no stone unturned in the effort to effect heir rescue, I cabled yesterday to a high hinese official in Shanghai, requesting his o make known by the best means possible and publish broadcast in Pekin and north China that liberal reward is offered by the American people for Minister Conger an

is suite and their decurity. Yours truly, WU TING FANG, his suite and their delivery to a place o

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleni-potentiary.

To the above communication the follow-ing reply was sent by Mrs. Crandall and Miss Harrison: Miss Harrison:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1900.

Mr. Wu Ting Fang, cnvoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, Chinese legation.

Sir: Your estimable letter of July 9 is received. We are fleely and July 9 sir: Your estimable letter of July 9 is received. We are deeply grateful for the cablegrams you have thought proper to send to your people. We are sure that we may add that the entire people of our country join us in thanking you for your efforts. The favorable comment of the press indicates the universal approbation of our offer and your prompt action. Respectfully yours, stc.

Incrustation in Bollers.

In a recent letter to the State Departmen United States Consul Hughes, at Coburg ells of a method for preventing incrustation n bollers, which has been discovered and patented by a Mr. A. Beis of Antwerp. The formula is as follows: {
 "A mixture of sugar, tannin extract, sll

"A mixture of sugar, tannin extract, sliicate of potash or soda and boric acid is
added to the boils water to keep the salts
in solution: when the water attains a density of about 15 to 25 Be, the boiler is
"blown off." The working periods range
from a fortnight to three months, according to the quality of the water in use.
Giycerine and alkaline sulphates are sometimes used in the mixture."

Appointed Indian Commissioners The Secretary of the Interior has ap pointed J. B. McIntire of Kalispell, Mont lames H. McNeely of Evansville, Ind., and G. H. Hoyt of Beatrice, Neb., commissioners to deal with the Crow, Flathead and other Indians, under the act of June 6, 1900

Governor Allen Discusses Conditions in Porto Rico.

INCREASED TOBACCO CULTIVATION

Growing of Fruits is Attracting More Attention.

CONFIDENCE OF THE PEOPLE

Governor Charles H. Allen of Porto Rico is in the city, and, after a short conference with officials here, he will make a visit to his home in Massachusetts and then return to his post of duty in Porto Rico. Mr. Allen is an optimist in his views of Porto Rico and the future of that island. He talked to a Star reporter today regarding the present conditions of the island and its

"I should prefer to give no personal opinion on the subject of the Porto Rican tariff," said Mr. Allen when questioned on that subject. "Any one who wants to satisfy himself on that question should watch the island during the next six months, and I am sure the result will be more satisfactory than the opinion of any one. In my judgment the most sanguine expectations of those who favor the tariff are likely to be realized. Of course, the island is largely agricultural. Under the tariff sugar receives the benefit of 1½ cents a pound, which is equivalent to from \$35 to \$40 at on in gold. This in itself is an enormous profit, and is bound to result in increasing the output of the island in the next year to at least five times what has been regarded at least five times what has been regarded as the normal output of the island. Of course, the sugar crop is the rich man's crop and will take care of itself.

The Tobacco Crop. "The civil government is endeavoring to encourage the growth of crops which come nore directly to the men of small means. Tobacco is a profitable crop, and it requires only the labor for its proper cultivation only the labor for its proper cultivation. Any man can cultivate a crop of tobacco, which will make him a handsome return. The cultivation of tobacco and its manufacture into c.gars and clgarettes is increasing very fast on the island, and promises to be one of its leading industries. The growing of fruits is also attracting attention, and many hundreds of acres have since May 1 been taken up by northern people for orange culture. It is the opinion of those who are acquainted with the orange industry in Florida that large results will be secured in orange growing in Porto Rico."

Rico."

Mr. Allen described some of the advantages of Porto Rico for enterprises of many kinds, and said that the climate is not such as to be unsuitable for Americans. The island is small and the trade winds keep the temperature moderate at all times. They had no fear of any more epidemics of smallpox, as they had vaccinated 700,000 of the people and were ready to vaccinate the 300,000 remaining.

Anxious for Self-Government.

"The people," said Mr. Allen, "are very anxious for the establishment of a form of government which will allow them to participate in its management. When I went there in April to look around I found it would be a great disappointment to the people to postpone the inauguration until after the 1st of May. The people were in-terested in the experiment and they have manifested their interest in having everymanifested their interest in having every-thing go along in good shape. They have the feeling that the eyes of the people of the United States and the world are on them, and they are anxious to show that they are capable of self-government and that they can assimilate our institutions and methods. The officers who have been appointed to various positions are doing appointed to various positions are doing their duty well and all have arrived, except the attorney general and the commis-sioner of education, who had not reached Porto Rico when I left the island. These officials are exceptional men. They were selected by the President for their fitness selected by the President for their litness for the places, and none of them can be regarded as a seeker for the office he fills. I do not think a man was appointed there who was 'after the job.' They are doing good work and I am sure most of them are making a personal sacrifice in filling the po-

"The executive council was organized June 28. It is composed of five Porto Ricans and six Americans. It was organized harmoniously, and has transacted the business that has come before it. They have provided for the budget for the fiscal

have provided for the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

"There was, of course, an effort on the part of certain political writers to spread dissatisfaction among the people, and this undoubtedly had some effect. If it had, that feeling has very largely been dissipated, and there seems to be a feeling of confidence and trust in the way things are working, and there is every reason to think this is because they have been able to see the tremendous business strides the island has taken since the war, as well as the prosperous outlook for the future. The customs us outlook for the future. The customs eccipts of the island during the first week of the civil government amounted to \$1,500. Last week they amounted to \$2,200. The whole spirit of the people is one of hopefulness in a future of progress and prosperity." prosperity.

Conference With Secretary Gage. Gov. Allen had a conference this afternoon with Secretary Gage regarding the exchange of Porto Rican for American

money. The exchange of money has been going on for several months, but has caused some dissatisfaction in the island, because

some dissatisfaction in the island, because there has not been a sufficient number of places of exchange.

The points of exchange are San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez. It is claimed that the poor people of the island have not the means to travel long distances to these places to exchange their money, and that it is not fair to them to require them to pay the cost of such journeys.

It is held that if there were a number of points of exchange the work could go on much more rapidly.

Governor Allen himself said it would be an advantage to increase the number of

Governor Allen himself said it would be an advantage to increase the number of exchange points, and has so recommended. Secretary Gage has the recommendation under advisement.

There are only twenty more days in which the exchange can be made under the law. After August 1 Porto Rican money will cease to be legal tender and will be a loss in the hands of those who still hold it. So far less than half of the total money of the island has been exchanged.

GIVEN MORE TIME.

Roumanian Immigrants Allowed to Prove That They Will Not Become Public Charges. Commissioner Powderly of the immigra

tion bureau has extended to July 21 the orders to deport 175 Roumanians cently arrived in New York. The extension of time is to give the immigrants opportunity to present additional proof that they do not come under the class that can be excluded from this country, and that be excluded from this country, and that it they are not likely to become public charges. This action was taken largely at the instance of Simon Wolf of this city.

Mr. Wolf says that the immigrants are refugees from anti-Semitic persecution in Roumania. They are mechanics and tradesmen, and are not paupers in any sense.

The government officials are disposed not

to press the case if the facts are not in violation of the provisions of the immigra-tion law, and Mr. Wolf believes that the Roumanians will not be deported when the time comes for a final order.

PAY IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

Officers and Enlisted Men to Receive Ten Per Cent Increase.

Lieut. Gen. Miles has issued a circular in

regard to the pay of officers and enlisted men of the army which is of general interest to the service. It embodies provision of recent legislation as construed by the accounting officers of the treasury. Generally stated, officers serving in Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii and the territory of Alaska receive 10 per cent increase on pay proper (minimum pay of their grade). This increase is payable only for service in the places named. It will commence only on the date of arrival there in and cease on the date of departure there-from, whether under orders or on sick of ordinary leave, but an officer on leave, either sick or ordinary, who does not depart from the place is not deprived of the increase. An officer of the regular army serving in the Philippines and holding a higher volunteer commission is entitled to the increase on the pay proper of his volunteer rank. teer rank.

the increase on the pay proper of his volunteer rank.

Officers serving in the Philippines and exercising higher command are entitled to the pay of the prescribed command, with the additional 10 per cent increase thereon; but on and after July I, 1300, unless higher command be continuous for a period of three months, neither pay for such command nor 10 per cent thereon will be paid.

Enlisted men serving in Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii and the territory of Alaska will continue to receive the 23 per cent heretofore paid under the act of April 23, 1898, so long as they remain in service in those places, but will cease when they depart therefrom to return to the United States. The allowance of 29 per cent to enlisted men ceases with May 25, 1300, in all parts of the United States except the territory of Alaska.

PETITION FOR DAVIS' PARDON. Attorney General Will Pass Upon It

Within a few days Attorney General Griggs will probably pass upon the peti-tion of George R. Davis for pardon. Davis is the young man who shot at Arthur Baumgarten in a room of the Southern Express Company August 16 of last year. He was tried on the charge of assault with intent to kill, and in November last was convicted and sentenced to two and a half years in prison. He took an appeal to the District Supreme Court, which affirmed the lecision of the lower court. Davis is still in Jail here, however, and will be kept there until the Attorney General and President have passed upon the petition for pardon.

It will be remembered that the Southern

Twill be remembered that the Southern Express Company lost a package containing \$10,000 at some point between Washington and Atlanta. The seal of the package had been broken and a forged seal put in its place. Davis was confronted by Baumgarten and officials of the company-Laumgarten declared that he had been seal to the company-Baumgarten declared that he had made a scal for Davis. The latter denounced this is false and at one of the second as false and at once drew a pistol and shot at him.
Judge Clabaugh, who tried the case, all

Judge Clabaugh, who tried the case, all the jurors, and even Baumgarten himself, have joined in asking that Davis be pardoned. It is said that Judge Clabaugh is of the opinion that Davis should have been tried for the theft of the package first, and thinks that he should be pardoned so that the trial can be proceeded with.

The attorneys and friends of Davis claim that there is no case against him for stealing the package, and that is why he was first tried for assault. They say that he cannot be convicted of stealing the package.

Me. The Crowell was dismasted, unmanageable and sinking in the Mediterranean ageable and sinking in the Mediterranean when overhauled by the Ophelie. The captain of the latter lowered a boat, in charge of Paul Sabatier, his guest, and with great difficulty and in great peril a line was passed to the bark and she was towed to a safe place. The State Department has also awarded a gold medal to Mr. Sabatier and \$20 to each member of the crew of the boat in recognition of their heroic conduct.

Senor Corea, the Nicaraguan minister, sailed from New York today on the Allianca for Nicaragua, via Panama. He will spend the summer in Central America and may visit Chile before his return to Washing-ton, as he has been accredited also to that Dr. Brosius has gone to Pennsylvania.

Dr. Brosius has gone to Pennsylvania.

Mr. Edwin F. Droop a few days ago entertained his nephew, Mr. Ham Goldeking of Illinois. Mr. Goldeking settled near Douglas, Ill., nearly ten years ago, where he engaged in business and was married. He sailed a day or two ago to visit relatives in the old country.

Mr. John E. Powell, chief electrician of the supervising architect's office. Treasury

the supervising architect's office, Treasury Department, who has been seriously ill for over four weeks at his home, Rose Cross, Prince George's county, Md, has gone on a trip by sea to Boston. He will also visit

On a Practice Cruise. The practice ship Chase of the revenue

cutter service will leave Baltimore tomorrow on a practice cruise with fifteen cadets. Owing to repairs that delayed the departure of the Chase the vessel will not cross the Atlantic ocean this summer, as she generally does. Captain David A. Hali. who will be in charge of the Chase, will make cruises of four or five weeks and re

turn, again going out.

The cadets of the revenue cutter service rank as third lieutenants. There are at present thirty-seven in the service. There are the same number each of second and first lieutenants and captains

National Bank Dividends. The controller of the currency has de

clared dividends in favor of the creditors insolvent national banks, as follows: Ten per cent, the Globe National Bank of Ten per cent, the Citizens' National Bank

of Fargo, N. D. Six and eight-tenths per cent, the Mutual National Bank of New Orleans, La.
One and four-tenths per cent, the Fidelity
National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Commander G. A. Bicknell has be dered to the Naval War College. Lieut. F. R. Brainard, from the Massa chusetts and granted three months' leave. Lient. H. Phelps, to the office of naval intelligence. Surgeon W. H. Rush, sick leave until Oc-

tober 1.

Boatswain E. V. Sanstrom, warranted from April 10, 1899.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. B. Grove, from the Scindia and home. Recent Deaths in the Navy.

The Navy Department has been informed that Commander James D. Graham, retired, died at New York on the 6th instant that Boatswain John Burrows, retired, died on the 30th ultimo, and that Pay Director George Cochran died at Philadelphia yes-

FOR PEACE IN CHINA

THE STAR BY MAIL

Persons leaving the city for any

period can have The Star mailed to them to any address in the United

States or Canada, by ordering it at this office, in person or by letter.

Terms. 13 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month. Invariably in advance. Subscribers changing their address from one Post-office to another should give the last address as well as the

Aim of the Policy of the United States.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE OUTLINED

Circular of Instructions Sent to Our Representatives.

ADOPTED BY POWERS

Secretary Hay today made public the text of the circular instructions to United States ambassadors and ministers, showing the attitude of the United States government with respect to the troubles in China. These instructions formed the basis of representations to the foreign powers, and have been the subject of recent negotia-tions. The circular is as follows;

The Circular. "In this critical posture of affairs in

China it is deemed appropriate to define the attitude of the United States as far as present circumstances permit this to be done We adhere to the policy initiated by us in 1857, of peace with the Chinese nation, of furtherance of lawful commerce, and of protection of lives and property of our citizens by all means guaranteed under extraterritorial treaty rights and by the law of nations. If wrong be done to our citizens, we propose to hold the responsible authors to the uttermost accountability. We regard the condition at Pekin as one of virtual amarchy, whereby power and responsibility is practically devolved upon the local provincial authorities. So long as they are not in overt collusion with robellion and use their power to protect foreign life and property, we regard them as representing the Chinese people, with whom we seek to remain in peace and friendship.

The President's Purpose. 1857, of peace with the Chinese nation, of

The President's Purpose. "The purpose of the President is, as it

has been heretofore, to act concurrently with the other powers, first in opening up communication with Pekin and rescuing the American officials, missionaries and other Americans who are in danger; secondly, in affording all possible protection everywhere in China to American life and property; thirdly, in guarding and protecting all legitimate American interests; and fourthly, in aiding to prevent a spread of the disorders to the other provinces of the empire and a recurrence of such disasters. It is, of course, too early to forecast the means of attaining this last result, but the policy of the government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace in China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire.

"You will communicate the purport of this instruction to the minister of foreign affairs.

Our Policy Adopted by the Powers. Americans who are in danger; secondly, in

Our Policy Adopted by the Powers. This circular instruction was drawn up on the 30th of June and transmitted to Canton for the approval of the President, and communicated to the powers concerned on the 3d of July. It embodies the views to which this government has strictly adhered from the very beginning of the present troubles RECOGNITION OF BRAVERY.

Silver Vase Presented by State Department to French Yacht Owner.

The Department of State has presented a magnificent silver vase to Emanuel F. Marguerite, owner of the French yacht Ophelle, for his humane conduct in saving the captain, his family and the crew of the American bark Rebecca Crowell of Bath.

Me. The Crowell was dismasted, unmanthis policy, but thus far the indications are all favorable. It will be seen that no answer from the different powers was required or expected to the circular of July 3, but it is understood it has been everywhere favorably received, and that no objections have been made to it in any quarter. It is not true that there has been any formation of groups or combination of powers of any sort whatever. It may be positively asserted, for instance, that the co-operation of France and the United States has been most constant and cordial.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING. Attorney General Will Postpone Erec-tion Until Congress Meets.

Attorney General Griggs has fully decided that it will be best so postpone the erection of a new Department of Justice building until Congress can meet again and pass upon the question of making an additional appropriation sufficient to insure the erection of a decent building. After the House committee on public buildings and grounds refused to make an additional appropriation to meet the bids of the contractors the Attorney General at first thought that he would go ahead and erect such a building as would cost no more than the amount as would cost no more than the amount originally appropriated. With the increased cost of building material this would have made the new building a comparatively insignificant one and far from being an ornament to Washington. A number of prominent members of Congress objected to this course and gave their promise that the desired appropriation would be made at the next session. These promises were such as to insure the money beyond doubt and guarantee a good building. They were made by the appropriation committees of the Senate and House.

This fall the Attorney General will again

This fall the Attorney General will again ask for bids for the construction of the This fail the Attorney General will again ask for bids for the construction of the building, and will submit these to Congress. The plans that have been adopted for a long time will be placed before the contractors when bids are called for.

By postponing action the beginning of work on the building is put off until some time next spring or summer.

ime next spring or summer. BRINGING TROOPS FROM CUBA Arrangements Completed by Quarter-

master General Ludington.

Quartermaster General Ludington has practically completed arrangements for bringing home the troops in Cuba destined for service in this country and the Philippines. The transport Rawlins, which left New York yesterday, will unload freight at Havana, and then go to Matanzas, whence she will take a battalion of the 10th Infantry to Santiago, unloading that battalion there and loading a battalion of the 5th Inthere and loading a battalion of the 5th Infantry, which she will bring to New York. The transport Sedgwick will leave New York today for Matanzas, whence she will transfer a battalion of the 10th Infantry to Cienfuegos and load two battalions of the 2d Infantry for New York. The Crook and McClellan, also at New York, will leave tomorrow with freight for Havana, and will bring back two battalions of the 8th Infantry, which battalions will be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minnesota. When the transport McPherson concludes her present duty of taking Cuban teachers to Boston, she will proceed to Santiago for the remaining battalion of the 5th Infantry, which will be landed at New York.

Acting Chief of Engineers

Col. Alexander Mackenzie is acting chief of engineers in the absence of General son, away on an inspection tour of the Yel-lowstone National Park and upper Missis-